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RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOCATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

NO. 34.

## VOL. LVIII.

## Choice Poetry.

## ONE WORD WITH THEE.

One word with thee! One sweet, yet mournful meeting,  
If but to catch again thy low lone tone,  
And clasp thy hand and feel its warm pulse beating  
With love's delicious thrill against my own—  
If but to catch thine eye and hear thine say,  
I will remember thee when far away.  
  
One word with thee—though out of hope or sadness—  
On which to muse when we are for repose—  
A whisper breathed in silence, and in sadness,  
To leave a hush forever on my heart;  
One word to treasure in my bosom's core—  
Whether to meet again, or meet no more.

One word with thee! though it may be to sever  
The last sweet link that binds thy soul to mine—  
And tear us from the burning heart forever,  
To place another on its shattered shrow.  
  
One word, to treasure in my bosom's core—  
Whether to meet again, or meet no more.

One word with thee! One brief yet blissful meeting—  
To catch the value where best we met alone—  
Whose faintest sigh can set this heart to beating  
With thoughts and feelings that it dare not own?  
  
One word—no, God of life! and can it be  
That it may be our last? One word with thee!

## THE SUNSET HOUR.

There is a charm in the sunset hour  
Of baly day and silent close—  
When the drops melt earth and flower,  
And Nature seeks a sweet repose.  
  
When tuneful tribes have hushed their song,  
And herds fatigued have ceased to roam;  
When for a time released from toil,  
The laborer seeks his liveliest home.  
  
When soft winds sigh among the trees,  
And sweetly whispers through the vale,  
Like gentle music soft and clear,  
Chanted on every hill and dale.  
  
Ah! 'tis hushed and holy time,  
When every passion all forgot,  
Should change to thoughts so calm and pure  
As flows the stream in sylvan green.  
  
It is a time with goodness fraught  
To weary, aching mortal given;  
To wean them from a sinful world,  
And train them for their home in Heaven.

## Miscellanies.

## A Scene from Real Life.

There is many a life-scene more touching, more worthy of immortality than the deeds of conquerors or the heroes of history. The following from the St. Louis Republican is one:

We saw last evening an apt illustration of the affection of a woman. A poor invalid which had been taken to the cul-de-sous. His conduct in the street, and after he had been taken to the cell, was of such a violent character that it became necessary to handcuff him. The demon rum had possession of his soul, and he gave vent to his ravings in curses so profane as to shock the sense of his fellow prisoners, one of whom, in the same cell, at his own solicitation, was placed in a separate apartment. A woman appeared at the grating, and in her hands she had a rude tray, upon which were some slices of bread, fresh from the hearthstone, and other little delicacies for her erring husband.

She stood at the bar, gazing intently into the thick gloom where her mangled companion wildly raved. Her voice was low and soft, and as she called his name its utterance was as plaintive as the melody of a fond and crushed spirit. The tears streaming from her eyes, and there, in the dark house, the abode of the most wretched and depraved, the tones of her voice found their way into that wicked man's heart, and he knelt in sorrow and in silence before his young injured wife, while his heart found relief in tears such only as a man can weep. Though the iron still bound his wrists, he placed his hands, with their heavy insignia of degradation, confidently and affectionately upon the brow of his fair companion, and exclaimed—

'Katy, I will try and be a better man.'

There, upon a rude seat, she had spread the humble meal, which she had prepared with her own hands, and after he had finished she rose to depart, bidding him to be calm and resigned for her sake, with the assurance that she would bring a friend to go as his bond, and that she would return and take him home. And she left him, a strong man, with his head drooping on his breast, a very coward, humiliated before the weak and tender being whose presence and affection had stilled the angry passions of his soul. True to the instincts of her love and promise, she did return with one who went on his bond for his appearance the next morning—with his hand clasped in that of his loving wife, she led him away a penitent, and, we trust, a better man.

There were those who languished as that pale, meek woman bore off her erring husband; but she heeded them not, and her self-sacrificing heart knew or cared for nothing in its holy and heaven-born instinct, but to preserve him whom she loved with all the devotion of a wife and a woman.

Judge Burke, who came from Ireland, and was something of a man in South Carolina, about the time of the revolutionary war, was very apt to make mistakes even in his office of Circuit Judge. On one occasion, having to pass sentence of death on a man who had been legally convicted, he concluded as usual with the words, 'that you be hanged by the neck until you're dead'; to this he unfortunately added, 'I'm sorry for it, my friend; it is what we must all come to'—and the solemnity of the scene was interrupted by a burst of laughter, at which the Judge was the only one surprised.

A Canada editor says he has 'seen riper to prick all fools and knaves.' His friends, if they are prudent, will take it from him. He might commit suicide.

A little boy describes snoring as 'letting off steam.'

## Sleep Delicious.

What person of mature years can look on a sleeping child, and not envy the unconscious luxury of that undisturbed repose, especially if it is one's own child. It is none other than a pure delight to the parental boulder.

A lady correspondent writes: From utter exhaustion, I slept all night like an infant. How ineffable soothing and refreshing was that sleep, three nights since. This power of resting, even for one brief night, encouraged me greatly. I feel even now, wasted as I am, if I could only have refreshing sleep—if I could only get rest—I could go well!

The excellent writer was suffering from no specially dangerous or critical malady; but from a general derangement of the whole nervous system. The incident is recorded for the purpose of bringing to the reader's mind the duty of habitual thankfulness for any ability he may have to go to bed, to fall asleep within ten minutes, and know nothing more till the gray morning-break—a deep and warm gratitudo should swell up constantly from a loving heart to the Giver of all Good for the unfelt bliss of a whole night's sleep.

## An Alternative.

An old Scotch tailor happened to have a helping mate of a very peevish and querulous turn in her temper.

'I'm gaun to dee, Andrew,' said the wife.

'Are ye?' replied the tailor, as coolly as if he had been trying the temper of his glass.

'Are ye?' is that the way you speak, when I'm telling you that I'll gaun to leave you forever? Ye're na' to lay my lass here among the riffs o' Linlithgow, but tak' them to Whitburn, and lay them beside my father and mother.'

Andrew, esteeming a promise made to a person on the verge of time as sacred, and not wishing to put himself to the expense (which, indeed, he could ill afford,) wilfully giving my answer, but led on a different conversation.

'Do you hear, Andrew?'

'Ow, yes, I hear.'

'Weel, mind what I'm saying: tak me to Whitburn, or I'll rin and trouble ye night and day; do ye hear?'

'Yes, ye, I hear perfectly. Is that pain in your side troubling ye yet?'

'Ou, ay! I'm a' pain thegither; but the mal, pain to me is, that you'll lay my durt here.'

'Oh, woman, dinna distress yourself about that simple circumstance.'

'Mind I'll no lie here; ye mein tak me to Whitburn; I'll trouble ye if ye dinna, and ye may depend on't.'

'Weel, weel, then, if ye maun be buried at Whitburn, I canna help it; but we'll try ye at Linlithgow first.'

## Western Fashion.

This girl was not as green as she might have been. She liked the new fashion the eastern man had introduced.

As a weary traveler was wending his way through the mud, out in a far west region of the country, he discovered a young maiden standing in the door of a small log house. He rode up in front of the house and asked the maiden for a drink of water; he drank it, and she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her a dime, for a kiss.'

The young maiden accepted the offer, and received both the kiss and the dime.

The traveler was about to resume his journey, but the maiden, never before having seen a dime, asked,

'What am I to do with the dime?'

'You may use it any way you wish,' he replied, 'it is yours.'

'That being the case,' she replied, 'I'll give back the dime and take another kiss.'

A worthy divine, one of the preachers in attendance upon the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, from the State of Arkansas, stopped at the St. Cloud. Upon retiring for the night, he told the servant who conducted him to his room, that he wanted his boots blacked. The servant told him to set them outside the door, and the boot black would attend to them. He did so, and in the morning the boots came up missing. Instead of setting the boots out in the hall, he had placed them outside the front door. That preacher has not a very elevated opinion of the morality of the people of Nashville. He wears a pair of new boots.

It is said that the editor of the Lewishburg 'Chronicle,' soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text, 'my daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.'

An exchange says, a Divine out West is trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. It says he succeeded so far as to persuade one, and she is about seventy years old.

Naturalists have remarked that the squirrel is continually chattering to his fellow squirrels in the woods. This we have every reason to suppose, arises from that animal's love of gossip, as it is notoriously one of the greatest talk-bearers among his tribe.

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Why is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal transport.

A lady's hair, like the latest news, is read in the morning papers.

## The Postmistress Measuring Her Share of Letters.

There is a new town in the Northwest called Barton (contraction of Beartown)—At this point a post office has been established; the route extends some distance beyond, and there are several offices further on. Soon after the establishment of the office at Barton, the postmistress beyond began to be troubled by a strange irregularity in the mails. This week one thing would be missing; the next week some other package would be *nowhere*; and quite often letters for B'day would have to be sent back; this state of affairs became unendurable, and agent Hall was sent on to investigate the matter. He went straight to Beartown where he found the post office in the back room of a little grocery. It was about the time for the mail to arrive, he took a seat in the grocery, where a plump and good-natured woman, well in years and possessed of a 'rich brogue,' attended behind the counter, dealing out small quantities of beer, cheese, cake, peanuts, &c., to a company of loungers who seemed to wait for some event.

Hall bought a quantity of peanuts, and treated the crowd to beer, by which course he succeeded in removing all suspicions which his decent garb had created against him. Soon the stage drove up and the mail bag was thrown out, the lady picked it up and retreated to the back room followed by the crowd—including Hall, who blocked up the door.

After opening the bag, and turning the contents on the floor, the postmistress produced a box, and deliberately proceeded to measure out a peck of miscellaneous matter from the pile on the floor. Having done this, she commenced returning the rest, when Hall found his tongue.

'Well, said the landlord, you won't forget the number of the room?'

'And tell him he must take his medicine without making such a confounded fuss as he made with the last dose. Tell him that I said he must take it—it's good for him.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Good night.'

'Good night.'

Boniface retired and the watcher deposited himself on the sofa from which he was roused by his own snoring at a quarter before one. In drowsy and confused be seized the potion and hurried up stairs.

The sick man was lodged in No. 52, but the nurse in the haste mistook No. 53 for it, and entering the latter he saw a person lying in the bed, face upwards, with his mouth wide open, respiration with that peculiar gurgle in the throat which indicates strong lungs and a plethoric habit.

'Ab!' mentally exclaimed the astute watcher, he makes a fuss about his medicine, does he? I'll blow through it if he don't take one dose quickly—before he wakes up in fact.'

The idea of giving a potion of bitter physic to a somnolent patient was sufficiently ridiculous, but when we consider that the watcher had entered the wrong room and was about to administer it to the wrong man, the affair becomes still more ludicrous.

He was riding out on the Butler road one hot summer's day, when he stopped at a house by the wayside to get a drink of water and rest a while. While in conversation with the woman of the house he picked up a bible, and asked her if she read it often.

'Yes,' she replied, she had read it through often.

'And do you understand all you read in it, my good woman?' said his reverence.

'Yes, I do,' said she.

'Well,' said his reverence, 'I have been reading and studying it all my life and find a great deal in it which I cannot understand.'

'Well,' said she, 'if you are a fool, is that any reason I should be?'

Sure enough, what could father McGuire say to that?

The young maiden accepted the offer, and received both the kiss and the dime.

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The French practice of giving children to nurse, gives rise to some curious social features. On the Northern railway there are special nurse trains on Saturdays. At the Paris stations there is a room where the children may be deposited, if the train is not ready to start, while the nurses go out to gossip, and to bid adieu to their loves—the Lancers and the Carabiniers of the Guard, so that when the last bell rings for the train, a general rush of the nurses takes place, and as all very young children look much alike, and as French children are all dressed alike, it is easy to conceive how, in the confusion of the moment, a wrong selection from the mass may be made. If the second nurse sees that her child is a stranger, she must put up with fortune, just as gentlemen do at a *savoir faire*, where the first out have made a *razzia* of the best hats. With the nurse it is a commerce, and it makes little difference then whether they have changed children or not; so that a change once made, the affair rests a secret for all parties.

Lord Seaford, a deaf mute from birth, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time when the company might be expected, Lady Melville took the pains to send into the room a female friend of hers, who was able to talk with the fingers after the fashion of the deaf and dumb, that she might be ready to welcome Lord Seaford. Presently, in comes Lord Gilford. The lady interpreter takes him for Lord Seaford, and forthwith begins to dictate mirthfully and fluently. Lord Gilford on his part does the same, and the conversation had already gone on as much as ten minutes, when Lady Melville enters. Her friend then says to her, 'You see I am getting on in conversation with this deaf-mute.' 'What! I a deaf-mute!' exclaimed Lord Gilford. 'Not I, thank heaven! I am not a deaf-mute, but I supposed you were one.'

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## DOSING A TRAVELLER.

## A HOTEL SCENE.

It was in one of the extensive hostleries which are to be 'tied up to' in most of the large towns in the interior of New York, that the following scene actually occurred, as can be proved by a cloud of witnesses who have heard the landlord tell the story:

The hotel referred to was, on the occasion of which we are speaking, rather full, and the nephew of the landlord lay sick in one of the rooms on the third floor. He was to receive medicine during the night from the hands of a person who had been procured to 'watch' with him. The landlord had entrusted the aforesaid watcher to administer a portion of some little physic to the patient at 12 o'clock; the dose to be repeated at certain hours of the night:

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The hotel referred

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## ITALY.

### THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced on the 26th of May, was still active at the latest advices. The following extracts from correspondents of the London Times show the character and progress of the eruption:

NAPLES, May 31.—Since Saturday the eruption has proceeded with constantly increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. Last night at about eight o'clock, an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption, took place soon after 9 o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the adjacent country, the towns, the coast and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-flies.

The beruitte, which is close to the great basin of craters and the rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the calèche of the millionaire to the humble coricolo, are collected there towards midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

June 1.—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as on the preceding night, the eruption, perhaps, being a little less violent. The great streams of lava already described continue to flow slowly in the same direction. Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of forests, over which the lava passed.

The Neapolitanas congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

**Man Killed by a Woman in Defence of Her Husband.**

From the State (Missouri) Argus of June 10.

On Saturday night the City Marshal was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth street.

Here was a horrible sight. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name of Brantham, his face bruised up, his shirt covered with blood, and his wife, a young, good-looking woman, in much distress, and attending to his bruises. About twenty feet from the back door, in the garden, lay the dead body of Hugh Wilson, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in, and the blood and brains oozing out profusely. A large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of Brantham, said she had done the deed in defense of her husband. The plain story that the two told was that Wilson (intoxicated) had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked Brantham out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and, by dint of well directed blows, made of Wilson the most horrible corpse one could well look on.

**Statement of Mrs. Mary Brantham.**

Myself and husband had retired to bed, when some one broke into the house and came to the bed before we could get up.—The man seized my husband and dragged him out, striking at and beating him. He called to me for help; said that the man was trying to wring off his neck. I could not get hold of any thing except a piece of board, the same now in court. With this I ran up to my husband, and found him down with a strong man resting one knee on his breast and striking him very severe blows. As I got in striking distance the man was making an attempt to wring off the neck of my husband, who seemed to be almost helpless. I immediately struck him with the stick, and did not cease until his hold upon my husband's head was relaxed. I struck him with nothing but the stick. My husband had been sick in bed for a week previous, and was almost as helpless as a child. I struck to save my husband's life, and believe he would have been killed in a few minutes if I had not struck.

**Decision of the Justices.**

We, the undersigned Justices, agree unanimously that the homicide committed by Mary Brantham on Hugh Wilson was justifiable, and she is discharged from custody.

**Hart Times in Kansas.**—The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says:

We pity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent. per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20.25, and 30 per cent. per month to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money seem to range between three and five per cent. per month. Business in all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended.—Men with twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any price to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself.

## A New Bird and Game Law.

It is not generally known that a new law for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds was enacted at the last session of the Legislature. It is one of importance to every farmer and lover of nature, and we hope the good sense of our citizens will make it generally observed.

The penalties are quite stringent—enough so to make the law a terror to evil doers in that respect. We publish the law in full, as a matter of interest to all, and particularly to the sporting community:

§ 1. From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or other insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

§ 2. From and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January, and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year hereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

§ 3. No person shall buy or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying any private house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offense.

§ 4. No person shall, at any time, willfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

§ 5. The possession by any person, in this Commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

§ 6. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being therefore convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath of affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every offense, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county in which the complaint was made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offense, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprise: *Provided*, however, that such conviction to be made within 60 days after the committing of the offense.

§ 7. Any act or acts conflicting with this act be and these are hereby repealed.

## Brutal Murder in Virginia.

Preston S. Turley, once a highly respected man and minister of the Gospel, has been found guilty, in Kanawha county, Va., of the murder of his wife. A correspondent of the *Independent*:

It was in proof the

night, put a rope round his neck in choking him;

ed with a heavy club or stick; a rope was tied round her arms and body, and a stone of 60 lbs. confined to her and thrown into the Ohio river; the stone had evidently been prepared by cutting a notch in it for the ropes. The wife was missing in January last, and relations and friends hunted day and night, for several days, and dragged the river below and above his house, and about midnight, in very deep water, the drag hung her clothing and brought the body and stone up. All were well convinced who was the guilty man beforehand, and forthwith the husband was arrested; on the moment he made some confessions, and since admitted that he found her dead and put her in the river.

On the 15th an attempt was made by the prisoners in jail to escape, and the populace came near lynching Turley on the spot.

## A Devil Incarnate.

A wretch, named Arnold, murdered his wife near Jessamine, Kentucky, last week, under circumstances of horrid brutality.—She had left him for his cruel treatment, and instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against him. He watched her one day as she went with another lady to pick strawberries, and followed her—demanding that the suit should be withdrawn. He then threatened to kill her, and drew a revolver, when the woman in company fled. Horrified, she promised to live with him. He replied by telling her that she was lying, and immediately fired at her—the ball grazing her temple. She instantly sprang to him and begged for mercy. He refused. She then appealed for time to pray for her murderer. This boon was granted, and a brief time spent in prayer for her husband, her children and herself. Arnold then grasped her with one arm, inexorable to her supplications for mercy, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was most frightfully disfigured by the wound and powder from the pistol. Not content with this, the inhuman fiend mutilated her person with a knife, and then piling brush upon it, left the scene. Meanwhile, the woman who fled told the story, and Arnold was pursued and arrested at his mother's house in the act of writing his will.

**Louis Napoleon's Invitation to Agassiz.**

It seems, after all, and in spite of his many former refusals, that Prof. Agassiz, of Boston, will be won over for the directorship of the Museum of Natural History of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. It appears to be a favorite wish of the Emperor Napoleon to draw the Professor, whose personal acquaintance he made in Switzerland, to Paris. Agassiz has been offered a salary of 25,000 francs, and the immediate Senatorship, which brings another 30,000 francs, and at last he has consented to go over to Paris for a verbal and personal negotiation.

There is an organized gang of swindling land brokers in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, who banded together by secret oaths and pass-words. They rob the emigrants by selling them counterfeit titles to lands. In Iowa, there are already detected sales of land to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, under these fictitious titles.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1858.

MR. JOHN A. H. RATHER has been appointed Postmaster at Bigler P. O., Middletown, in this county, in the room of A. Kosier, Esq., resigned.

A sale of 33 shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, belonging to the estate of Mrs. MARY M. MOTTER, late of Emmitsburg, took place on Tuesday last, in this place. They were sold in lots of 5 shares, and generally brought about \$50 for \$50 paid in. One lot brought \$58.50.

**Hot Weather.**  
Last week was 'hot enough for comfort,' to say the least of it. It ranged daily very near, and sometimes above, 90°. Fine weather, however, for ripening grain, and hay-making.

**The Volunteer Company of Arendtsville.**—was organized on the 19th inst., by Brigade Inspector Scott, with 43 members. Gen. Wm. F. Walter was elected Captain, Jacob H. Plank First Lieutenant, and Jacob M. Bushey Second Lieutenant. They have adopted the title of "Independent Riflemen," and the U. S. Uniform.

**The laying of the Railroad track** from New Oxford to this place, was commenced on Thursday last, and will be pushed rapidly to completion. The road, it is said, will be one of the best in the country.

New Oxford has received considerable impetus since it has been made an important station on the Road, and several new buildings are in progress of erection. A ware-house is also being built on the line of the Railroad, 5 miles from this place, by Mr. Gulden.

The ware-houses of Mr. Hoke and Kline-felter & Co., in this place, are under way.

**Fire.**

We learn that the house on the east bank of Middle Creek, where the road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg crosses, was destroyed by fire one night last week. It was occupied by a gentleman keeping "bachelor's hall," who made a narrow escape, with but a portion of his clothing. We have not heard his name.—*Compiler.*

**John Smith, Esq., of Westminster,** has been elected President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Westminster.

## More Honors to Mr. Crittenden.

There was a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crittenden at Frankfort, Kentucky, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet him at Covington and escort him to the Capital, and to make suitable arrangements for receiving him in Frankfort.

Over one hundred citizens of Frankfort and Franklin counties were appointed as the Committee of Escort, to testify to Mr. Crittenden their appreciation of his efforts to give peace and quiet to his country, to allay sectional strife and bitterness of feeling, to cement the bonds of Union, and to preserve the people of the States their feasible right to form their own Constitution and organic law, secure from fraud and violence.

## A Cheering Reception.

Mr. Crittenden, on his way home, has been greeted at every point in the most cordial manner. At Covington a grand demonstration was made to welcome him to his "Old Kentucky Home." There are few men in our country who have won more enduring honor than have the two distinguished Senators from Kentucky and Tennessee—Crittenden and Bell—during the recent session of Congress.

There was no mistaking Pennsylvania sentiment on this question, and could that sentiment have been tested, at any time within the last twenty-five years, the voice of the old Keystone would have been overwhelming heard in condemnation of the policy to which she has, through partisan trickery and deceptive issues, been committed. But read the resolutions:

**Resolved**, That all the events now occurring, as well as those which have occurred in this last half century, may be adduced in proof of the accuracy of the views of Jefferson, when he declared that protective duties were necessary to prevent us from falling again into a state of colonial independence; of Madison, when he told his countrymen that it was not only constitutional, but expedient, to institute a revenue system having for its object the protection of our own planters, our own farmers, and our own workmen; of Jackson, when he told the farmers and planters that if they would have good markets for their products, they could do it only by means of measures looking to an increase in the number and variety of the channels of industry; of Clay, Webster, Clayton, and a host of other illustrious patriots, who have so frequently reiterated to their countrymen the great truth, that prosperity to the State was to be obtained only by means of measures looking to the transfer of our workshops from the soil of Europe to our own.

**Resolved**, That it is the determination of this meeting to labor for the restoration of the system so long and so ably advocated by those great men—that system which gave to the country the universal prosperity which existed here in the closing years of the tariffs of 1828 and 1842.

**Resolved**, That in a change of policy, we see the only course through which our political system may be preserved, the experience of all nations proving that protection to the people is, in fact, protective to the Government itself.

**Resolved**, That it is our fixed determination, at all future elections, to give our votes to such candidates, and such only, as shall prove themselves prepared to give their aid to measures looking to securing its recurrence.

**French View of the Right of Search—Exportation of Negroes from Africa—France Arming.**

The Paris Constitutional describes the difficulty which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the right of search, and concludes that both nations are in the wrong—England because she seeks to exercise a control over the other navies of the world; the United States because they offer plausible motives for the interference of which they complain, by engaging in transactions condemned by morality.

**The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.**  
The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth (England) on the 10th of June for their rendezvous in the ocean, where they are to commence paying out the cable.

As the Agamemnon and the Niagara were only able to take in a limited quantity of

## Interesting from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A call for a meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, to form a vigilance committee, was responded to on the 15th instant by a large number of citizens. General Larimore, late of Pittsburg, presided. Resolutions were adopted disowning such an organization, declaring that no necessity exists for its establishment, and expressing entire confidence in the authorities to properly administer the laws.

An arrangement has been made to establish regular communications between Fort Leavenworth and the outward bound column of the Utah forces. Two expresses will leave the garrison every week until further notice.

A mass meeting was held at Fort Scott, on the 15th, to take into consideration the best means for the adjustment of the difficulties of that region. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:

We will proceed to a thorough civil organization of the country, in accordance with the law approved February, 1858. We agree to refer all past offences against the laws to the grand jury. We agree to refrain from the prosecution of vexatious arrests for imaginary or petty offences, and disown such proceedings from whatever source they come. We agree to exert ourselves to preserve peace, and to assist in preserving the laws. We agree to take no part in the pre-emption of claims, quarrels, but leave the contestants to settle their differences according to the law. We agree to hold every citizen of Fort Scott to strict accountability for assaults or other unlawful acts against any person whatever. We agree to afford whatever protection circumstances require to citizens of Fort Scott traveling in Bourbon county.

Governor Denver agrees to withdraw the troops as soon as the county and township organization be completed, and he is satisfied that peace is fully restored. Gov. Denver addressed the meeting, and approved the resolutions.

**French View of the Right of Search—Exportation of Negroes from Africa—France Arming.**

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**Resolved**, That it is our fixed determination, at all future elections, to give our votes to such candidates, and such only, as shall prove themselves prepared to give their aid to measures looking to securing its recurrence.

**The tone assumed by the British press and Parliament on the subject of the indignation aroused in this country at aggressions upon our vessels is, to a certain point, very favorable towards an adjustment.** They deprecate any

nuance of the slave trade to us. Of course ministers

promised that the difficulty should practically cease. The London Times hints that this is not the only occasion upon which the British government found its humanity inconsistent with its interest.

**Resolved**, That regarding the real interests of all portions of the Union as being in perfect harmony with each other, we invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens of the North, the South, the East and the West in this effort for final establishment of that industrial independence, the desire for which it was that prompted to the declaration of political independence in '76.

**Resolved**, That the course of the Hon. Simon Cameron, in reference to this question, has our entire approval—contrasting as it does, so favorably with that of his colleague in the Senate, whose votes on tariff questions, in our opinion, totally disqualify him for worthily representing our State in the councils of the Union.

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to all the members of Congress of both Houses who have advocated, and are still ready to advocate, the cause in the interest of which we are now assembled.

**The Dispatches from Mr. Dallas.</**

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Starting Facts!

The Hon. Mr. ANTHONY, of N. Y., in a speech at the late session of Congress, gives the following statement of facts, which it will be well for the people to reflect upon calmly and seriously, and, in the election of members of Congress this fall, make it tell upon the Administration that is so profusely spending the money of the people, to fill the pockets of the hang-ups at the public crib. He says:

When Mr. Buchanan took the oath of office, on the 4th of March, 1857, there was in the Treasury the sum of \$17,710,000, or in round numbers, \$18,000,000. There have been collected from all sources, and placed in the Treasury during the first three quarters of the fiscal year which is soon to expire, \$35,000,000. The estimated amount to be received during the last quarter is \$30,000,000. At an early day in the present session, the Administration asked for and received authority to issue Treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, and it is now asking for authority to borrow \$15,000,000 more. [\$20,000,000 have been appropriated.] This is proof that, at the close of the fiscal year, the Treasury will be empty. The current fiscal year expires on the 30th of June. At that time Mr. Buchanan will have been in power one year and four months. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that during those sixteen months, this "economical" Administration will have spent the \$18,000,000 which it found in the Treasury when it took office, and the \$49,000,000 which have since been received into the Treasury, and pretty much all the \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes which it had authority to issue; making a grand total of \$81,000,000 which this "economical," "hard money," pay-as-you-go" Administration has used up in the first sixteen months of its existence! — And now, like Oliver Twist, it clamors for "more!" — The famous "South Sea bubble" of the older time was no match for this Administration in regard to plentious promises and lean performances.

Thus stands the account:

In the Treasury,	\$17,710,000
Revenue for three quarters,	35,000,000
Present quarter,	8,000,000
Treasury notes issued,	20,000,000
Loan granted,	20,000,000

"It came into power by virtue of pledges of economy, retrenchment, and opposition to all schemes of public debt. Once clothed with the robe of office, and with the key of the Treasury in its hand, it has, like a reckless spendthrift, disposed of all the money it can get hold of, and all that it can beg or borrow, until it has become a serious question which every member of this House should ask himself, 'where is all this to end?'

It is startling to look at the increase in the expenditures of the Government, and the contrast between "economical Democracy" and the party charged with profusion and wasteful disbursements:

Monroe's Admin. (4 years)	\$16,422,329 75
Adams',	51,671,433 99
Jackson's, (second term)	18,451,135 81
Van Buren's,	110,673,427 81
Harrison's,	78,168,312 81
Polk's,	165,481,013 33
Taylor & Fillmore's,	158,161,528 71
Pierce's,	23,820,622 35

Buchanan's Administration, first year, spent \$81,000,000; and at that rate will run up to over three hundred and twenty million dollars. "Where is this to end?"

"Now; is there any man, either in or out of Congress, who does not know that in an early day of the next session the cry of the party in power will be, 'Give us more money! The Treasury is empty, and we must have more money!'

The economical people of this country—those who keep an eye to the debt and credit sides of their ledgers, or those who earn their daily bread by honest toil—those are not niggardly people in money matters.

They are honest, and they are loyal and generous. If it be necessary to raise and spend money for any wise purpose, they are ready to vote it to the extent of the demand; but they always want to know for what purpose it is used.

When the great body of the intelligent and honest masses of the American people—that vast majority of our constituents who neither seek nor desire nor would hold office—when they learn that this Administration has exhausted all the money in the Treasury and has borrowed \$10,000,000 during the first session of Congress to which it had access, they will ask in emphatic tones, 'What have you done, and what do you propose to do, with this money?'

A contemporary remarks that Mr. Buchanan's reckless profligacy is so justly alarming, "that the conservative sentiment of the people is aroused, and is combining to hurl from power and place, the false and wanton party he represents. The conservative masses see and feel, that the American principle of Protection to American Industry and Labor, is the true policy of the government, and in instituting this salutary reform, they mean, once and forever, to annihilate the sham democracy, and scatter it to the wind, as effectually as Mr. Buchanan has scattered the people's money.'

*The Crops at the East*—The Worcester Transcript gives the following account of the crops in Massachusetts: "The cooling showers of last evening have determined the character of the grass crop, worth on an average eight millions of dollars a year to Massachusetts alone. Potatoes are looking well, and corn, the planting of which has been delayed by our cold, wet season, is now sprouting rapidly forward. The prospect for fruit is excellent. The apple trees are set full of fruit, and the pears are more than an average. Peaches will do well so far as the yellows will let them."

*The Flood at Cairo—Water Falling at Last.*

CAIRO, June 22.—The water has at last begun to fall, after reaching a height forty-four feet four inches above low water mark.

There has been no more serious damage to the levees since that previously reported.

Our people are preparing to go to work rebuilding again, and getting the logs and drift wood out of the town.

## Struck by Lightning.

Douglas and Buchanan. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:

The rupture between the President and Judge Douglas has been rendered more durable by recent occurrences. A number of very extreme Southern men, not yet prepared to break with the Northern Democracy, waited upon the President lately, and represented to him that they could not afford to drive Mr. Douglas into an alliance with the Republicans, or to permit him to be crushed by them. It was therefore necessary to the cause of the South that Mr. Douglas should be returned to the Senate, and that event might depend upon the patronage of the Administration. Mr. Buchanan instantly betrayed strong and vindictive feeling. He declared that he would not stay his hand; that it was no longer desirable to keep terms with Douglas; that he had failed the Democracy on a critical occasion, and was no more to be trusted by it than John P. Hale, and that he should proceed to turn out of office all his followers whom he could reach. He therefore resumed the work which he had suspended in March, and immediately removed three of the most effective and able friends of Mr. Douglas as a Senatorial and Presidential candidate in the Northwest.

This sad calamity occurred near the residence of Mr. Buckley, on the Brown's Mill road, and for the timely assistance rendered by him and his family, Mr. Cump, wife and child would have probably been burnt up. Their clothing, it appears, was in a blaze of fire, communicated by the electric fluid, and in their stunned and helpless condition, would have sustained serious if not fatal injury. The escape of any of these persons, under the circumstances, is most remarkable and providential.—*Chamberlain Rep. June 23.*

## Tornado in New York.

The N. Y. Herald of Tuesday says:—"A fearful tornado visited our city yesterday afternoon, and though its duration was but half an hour, its effects were visible in every quarter to an extent never before known after a storm of such short duration. The streets were completely inundated, and for a while the fierce wind made sand hove with all moveable objects, starting trees, roofs, chimneys, signs, wagons, and objects of less note, whirling them like feathers about the streets. Among the more serious accidents in the city were the partial destruction of a church in Fifty-fourth street; the demolishing of the chimney of the Methodist Book Concern, by which the roof of a neighboring house was broken in, and a woman badly injured; the unroofing of a dying establishment in Eighteenth street, by which two men were seriously injured, and a horse killed; the unroofing of the stables of the Seventh avenue omnibus line, injuring one man, and the buster of the stable being struck by lightning."

The disposition to riot and street disorder which has been so prevalent of late years, not in Washington only, but everywhere, is more discreditable to us in the United States than to others; for we of all people have the least reason, if we have any, to complain that the means of happiness and rational enjoyment are not within the reach of every citizen. He may be richer or poorer, more or less fortunate than his neighbor in many other important respects; but it is in every man's power in this country to live in competence and comparative ease under the protection of the best government on earth. But idleness, want of education, and neglect of moral culture, intemperance, and, the source of all this moral decline, the absence of parental discipline and restraint, have so prostrated the barriers set up against vice and made so many invasions upon virtue, that thoughtful men begin to wonder where all this is to end, and it is a question hard to be answered. For you and I it is only proper to move in the correction of these evils as the law has given us authority. If a change in punishment is desired, or more stringent, it is thought necessary, another branch of the government must be invoked. Until such alteration is made, let us proceed as we have been accustomed to do, and as we can only lawfully do. Into this class of cases I recommend rigid examination, and hope for conviction where there is guilt. The most lamentable feature of this modern turbulence is the carrying of firearms and other deadly weapons, the general use of which transfers us to barbarous times, when the strength of a man's arm was the arbitrator of his rights, of which, until very late days, advancing civilization must be restrained, and shall be punished, so far as this Court has power, in all cases of established guilt.

## An Incident of the Slave Trade.

From the London Shipping Gazette, June 1: The steamer Ethiope, from the coast of Africa, arrived at Plymouth at midnight last night. In consequence of information received in Monrovia, Commander Craft left in the Ethiope, on the 14th of April, and on the 15th fell in with the French ship Céleste Régina, 420 tons, in the possession of a large number of negroes, who were not able to manage her. After a parley, the second officer of the Ethiope, with part of the crew, went on board, when 250 of the negroes swam ashore, where nearly the whole were murdered by the captain of the French ship and natives. It appears that the Céleste Régina, which is completely fitted for the slave trade, had been cruising for a month near Cap Palmas, and, under pretence of taking them to a better place, had secured 500 negroes, who were immediately placed between decks, many of them in irons. When Capt. Simon was ashore at Mauna, on the coast of Liberia, and part of the crew in a boat alongside, the negroes procured firearms and shot all but the Doctor and two of the seamen, whom they retained to steer the ship. Capt. Simon came within gun shot several times afterwards, but was not allowed to come on board. The Céleste Régina was towed to Monrovia, where she was left in possession of the purse of the Ethiope.

## Extraordinary Case of Doubtful Identity.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Journal of the 4th instant furnishes the particulars of a case of doubtful identity, which in some respects throws Townsend McHenry in the shade. Robert McAuley went from Lucca-ville, Scioto county, Ohio, about six years ago, to California, leaving a family behind.

During his absence they have been receiving letters from him, and only a short time ago they received a letter from him in which he stated that it was his intention to return home. He also wrote that he was sick. During last week a gentleman presented himself at Piketon, Ohio, and represented himself as Mr. Robert McAuley, and said he was out of money and was not able to walk home. A citizen kindly volunteered to take the sick man to his supposed family. He was taken to a near relative in the neighborhood where his wife (as he claimed) lived. The wife was sent for. She came, but failed and utterly refused to recognize him. She said he was an impostor, there being no resemblance between him and her husband. The gentleman endeavored to relate circumstances to convince his wife and friends that he was not an impostor—and did seem to know almost every thing that would be supposed that Mr. McAuley ought to know. The family and brothers still refused to recognize him, and he is now in Portsmouth sick and out of money. What adds to the mystery of the whole affair is the seeming fairness of his whole story. He knows all his old neighbors and every thing about their history, yet his family don't know him. Some of the neighbors say it is he, but others deny it.

## Return After Forty-Six Years' Absence.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says that the old residents of the first ward were not a little surprised on Thursday last by the advent in their midst of Mr. Peter Fudge, after an absence of forty-six years. It was supposed that he had long been an inhabitant of the spiritual spheres. In 1812 Mr. Fudge sailed from Newburyport in a ship belonging to the late Moses Brown, since which time no tidings had been of him until his return. His wife was married twice after his departure, and died several years ago.

## Spring to be Seen to Be Appreciated.

Holding office in Utah is no joke, and not very dignified, if this passage from the correspondence of the Tribune is as true as it is graphic:

## I Have Seen the Governor of the Territory.

I have seen the Governor of the Territory walking gravely up the road toward his tent, carrying a piece of stove funnel under each arm; I have seen the Chief Justice cutting the turf for a chimney, and punching the oxen which were drawing logs to build his cabin; the Secretary of State splitting wood, and the United States Attorney and Marshal plastering the walls of their hut with mud. Yesterday I saw one United States Commissioner, stripped to the buff and riding on horseback, pinning a wagon through a ford across the South Platte, which he had discovered by wading, while the other Commissioner, having accomplished the passage, sat upon a corn stalk on the opposite bank, mending a rent in his pantaloons. These pictures in connection with the Utah expedition are not inaccurate.

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## Spring Millinery.

Miss McCREARY has just returned from the City, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

## April 5, 1858.

SILK MANTILLAS!—Just received direct from Auction a large assortment of beautiful Silk and More-Antique Mantillas, in price ranging from \$1,75 to \$300, to which we call the attention of ladies. If you wish cheap and pretty Mantillas call at FAHNESTOCK'S.

## Carpet!—From Auction.

3,000 YDS. Carpets, all styles and patterns, just received, which we purchased at auction at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer, and which we will offer at greatly reduced prices. We will sell Carpets, Wool Filling, handsome patterns, at \$1,35, 40, 45 and 50 cents, such as never were bought at anything like the present prices. Those in want of cheap Carpet should call at once and select from our present assortment.

## FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Agent for the sale of the most desirable assortment of MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

## The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

## Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

## In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

## FULL directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

## N. B.—\$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a return mail.

## For sale by A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg.

## G. S. WITHEROW, Agent for Adams County.

## Shingles, Shingles.

THE subscribers have on hand and for

## 100,000 Prime Chestnut Shingles.

## 50,000 Season'd Flatt' Edl. Staves.

## 15,000 Tight Bd. Staves, ready to work.

## PAXTON & BLYTHE, Fairfield, Pa.

## PARASOLS—Latest Styles, at

## MISS McCREARY'S.

## NewspaperREVIEW.com

News, Papers, Books, & Co.

Books, Magazines, & Co.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT of FIVE per cent, upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1858, that shall be paid to Collectors or before Thursdays the 1st day of July next. Collectors will be required to call on tax payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

May 17. J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

## NOTICE.

Estate of George Naylor, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of GEORGE NAYLOR, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have any claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SEBASTIAN STITZELL, Adm'r.

May 3.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Assignee of BENJAMIN HELLER, and Wife, of Menallen township, Adams county, under deed of voluntary assignment, hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Benjamin Heller, to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

During the summer the Real Estate will be sold; a large portion of which, being well timbered, will be offered in Lots to suit purchasers.

JAMES J. WILLS, Assignee.

May 3.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle on or before the first day of July next; otherwise the books and accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

JACOB NORBECK.

May 24.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand in Baltimore street, by their sons, HENRY B. DANNER and WAYBRIDGE ZIEGLER, under the name and style of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jr., whom we would recommend, and to and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of the patronage of our old customers and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is very necessary that our old business should be settled up. We therefore notify all those indebted to us, either by Judgment, Bond, Note, or Book account, to call and settle the same without delay. The Books will be found at the Old Stand.

J. B. DANNER,  
D. ZIEGLER.

May 24.

## Great Gift Bookstore.

Gold Watches and Gold Jewelry given to Purchasers of Books at the time of Sale.

MESSRS. SMITH & SIBLEY have for sale a large and select stock of Books, by buying which the purchaser will receive a Gift worth from 25 cents up to \$100, at the time of sale. Orders from the country solicited. Catalogues sent free. We will give a One Dollar Book and Gift to any one who will get up a club of eight purchasers, sent to one address. If ordered by mail send six stamps for every one dollar Book, to prepay postage.

PRIZES FOR CANVASSERS.

A gold watch worth \$100 will be given to the person who sends us the largest sum of money between the 1st of June and the 1st of August.

For the second largest sum of money we will give a \$50 watch. And for the third; largest a \$25 watch. Orders for Books, &c., to be addressed to

THE YORK PENNSYLVANIAN,

YORK, PA.

June 14.

New Livery Establishment.



CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery Establishment, at the stables on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Jacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a wagon which has been much used. Terms CASH.

March 29.

## THE 500 PEOPLE.

W. FRANKLIN B. PICKING are all coming back, and bringing with them his friends and acquaintances, to examine his

## X L N T

assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church. They will have the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from, ever brought to Gettysburg. They will find every style of Summer Coat, Pantaloons, Vests, Raglan coats of every quality, Frock coats of Italian Tweed, Cashmere, Linen, Duck, and Duck coats, &c. Pants of Black and Fancy Cassimere, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, Duck, Cotton, &c.

FRANKLIN B. PICKING.

April 26.

## The First of the Season.

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of

## Ready-made Clothing.

for spring and summer, which is able to sell price unprecedentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack & Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season. In documents to purchase such as cannot be fitted by any other establishment in the country are now, and will continue to be offered, at

SAMSON'S.

Opposite the Bank.

April 5, 1858.

## CHEAP GROCERIES.

GOOD BROWN SUGAR at 6¢ cts. per lb.

FOUR POUNDS for 25 cents.

May 31.

## MEN'S WEAR.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention

of buyers to his large Stock of Fine Black Cloths, Fine Colored do., Fine Black Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Side Striped Cloths, Vestings, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 5, 1858.

## DRESS TRIMMINGS.

of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as if not a little cheaper.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jr.s.

MISS McCREARY has just returned

from the city with a fresh assortment

of Neopolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

NAILS.—A big lot of Avalon Nails, all sizes, and the best quality manufactured, very low for Cash.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jr.s.

50 DOZEN Sashes in store and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the store of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

FRESH supply of fresh FISH.—Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, by the barrel, uncooked good, at SCOTT'S.

At

PICKING'S.

At

GROCERIES.

NEW Crop of New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, at reduced rates, can be had at FAHNESTOCK'S Cheap Store.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

At

PICKING'S.

At

GROCERIES.

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